

MISS CAROLINE LEWIS GORDON  
MAKES HER PROFESSIONAL DEBUT.  
INTERPRETS PLANTATION SONGS  
She is the Beautiful Young Daughter of Gen.  
John B. Gordon, and While in Rich-  
mond She Was the Guest of Honor  
at a Brilliant Entertainment.



MISS CAROLINE LEWIS GORDON.

SHE ACHIEVED GREAT SUCCESS IN NASHVILLE  
WHEN SHE APPEARED IN PUBLIC THERE RECENTLY

The Cultivated Audience in the Tennessee Capital Was Completely Captivated by the Pretty Georgian—A Glimpse of the Home Life of This Gifted Young Lady and Something About How She Came to Choose This Kind of Work—Will Soon Go to New York, Where She Will Meet a Celebrated Musical Critic, who May Purchase the Right to Her Plantation Songs.

It will be interesting to many Rich-  
monders to read of the professional de-  
but in Nashville under the auspices of  
the Philanthropic Society of that city, of  
Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, daughter of  
General John B. Gordon. Miss Gordon  
is well known in this city. She was one  
of the guests of honor at a handsome en-  
tertainment given at the Masonic Temple  
here during the reunion of the United  
Confederate Veterans. She was greatly  
admired and several private entertain-  
ments were given in her honor at that  
time.

The unique line of work which this  
gifted young woman has chosen as her  
profession is that of the interpretation  
of the plantation songs of the South. This  
she does in the quaintest, most intimate  
fashion, her own sweet voice lending it  
self to the crooning ballads, the rollick-  
ing dance songs, the wailing religious quav-  
ers—all with a grace and a charm that  
are irresistible. And when her figure be-  
gins to sway and move in rhythmic har-  
mony with the spirit and melody of the  
air the interpretation is complete.

So it was that the audience at Nashville  
was captivated. The hall in which Miss  
Gordon made her debut has a seating ca-  
pacity of 600 and this was filled with the  
most cultured persons of that city of  
culture. It was a great triumph for this  
daughter of Atlanta, and this city is proud  
accordingly.

A PRETTY FEATURE.

A pretty feature of Miss Gordon's debut  
was the souvenir programmes which on  
the outer cover bore a half-tone likeness  
of the old black mammy of the Gordon  
family, together with one quaint verse of  
a typical religious song among the darkies.  
The songs which Miss Gordon so deli-  
cately interprets, it must be remembered,  
are those she has heard and gathered on  
her father's plantation, where still live  
many of the ante-bellum darkies. These  
songs have an intrinsic value to the ear  
of folk-lore. They have attracted the  
interested attention of H. E. Krehbiel,  
the leading musical critic in America, and  
it is quite possible that he may purchase  
from Miss Gordon the right to publish the  
songs she has gathered together. It is  
also possible that Miss Gordon and Miss  
Seawell may together collaborate these  
old melodies; the latter as a trained pianist  
possessing the technical ability to write  
the music that Miss Gordon sings so  
charmingly.

This united work of two talented south-  
ern girls would arouse the sympathetic  
admiration of a large public.

What will be the final form, however,  
in which these plantation melodies will  
be published remains yet to be determined.

Miss Gordon later in the spring will go  
on to New York with Captain and Mrs.  
R. J. Lowry, with whom she will stop  
for some time at the Waldorf. While in  
New York she will meet the great musical  
critic and decide upon the future of her  
collection of plantation songs.

The story of how Miss Gordon discov-  
ered her art is an interesting one.

For several years she has been house-  
keeper and general entertainer at her fa-  
ther's house, her mother gladly yielding  
that burden to the young daughter, who  
seemed to have a genuine talent for those  
dances.

CHARMING CENTRAL FIGURE.

Many and delightful have been the gath-  
erings at "Sutherland," the beautiful sub-  
urban home of General Gordon. And al-  
ways the daughter of the household was  
the charming central figure. In the soft  
evenings of spring and summer hostess  
and guests would drift from the dining-  
room out to the moonlit veranda, and  
there, seated on the steps, the young girl  
for the diversion of the company would  
sometimes begin to sing the quaint plan-  
tation songs which in their pathos and  
comely appeal appeared to her and to  
her hearers. She would begin softly, her  
eyes closed, her head and body at first  
swaying only slightly from side to side,  
the motion gradually increasing with the  
spirit of the song, until finally the en-  
raptured listeners would sit watching the  
white form that had glided from the steps  
to the garden veranda, where, like a very  
spirit of the song, she would stand.

PEN PICTURE OF  
THE NEW SPAIN

Relieved of the Drain of Her Colonies  
She Has Now Sprung Into  
New Prosperity.

MADRID, April 5.—A year and a half  
ago the peace protocol between the  
United States and Spain was signed.  
Spain, stunned, bewildered, impoverished  
and all but crushed, withdrew to the con-  
tinent and the world graciously allowed  
her to retire within herself and recover.  
With her navy lying at the bottom of  
the sea, her standing army bleeding up-  
on the hills of Cuba and in the Philip-  
pines, her national armament in the hands  
of the enemy, Spain's financial base was  
poor as when she stood low among the  
nations six centuries ago, reduced again  
after a magnificent interim of power  
and fortune.

Spanish grandees, with the blood of  
kings in their veins, closed their front  
doors and pulled down the shades, for  
their national pride was touched; Span-  
ish merchants shut their shop doors by  
day and counted their scanty gold secretly  
by night; the Spanish cabinet, headed  
by the broken-hearted Queen, and her  
powerless little son, met to consider the  
probabilities of securing a sufficient war  
loan to tide Spain with honor over the  
crisis.

Soldiers were paid off after long delay;  
prisons were tardily distributed to army  
and navy legates, little by little the  
immense home debts of fuel and rations  
were lifted on account, and Madrid be-  
gan to look more like a happy city  
again; for awhile it resembled a place  
devastated of people and hope, like the  
deserted cities of the Bible.

A few great statesmen remained: Wey-  
ler, known in this country as "the vic-  
tor," but in Spain as "the true," was in  
waiting; De Lome, always faithful to  
Spain, had money; Sagasta, too, was  
there in his prime. With her tried coun-  
cillors the future there was so much to  
be done with so little!

Then up stood one of those highest in  
council and spoke words of encourage-  
ment. After she had heard them the  
Queen's spirits rose and she gained per-  
ceptibly in spirits and in strength.

"We have," said the councillor, "been  
relieved of that which has cost Spain  
a fortune to maintain. For generations  
Cuba and Porto Rico have been a source  
of expense and trouble. Our arms have  
fought there at an annual cost of mil-  
lions; and our national resources have  
been taxed to maintain them. The Philip-  
pines, while they have in times past  
brought in large revenue, have long since  
ceased to be a profit. The natives are  
quarrelsome and the land is unutilized;

our army there is maintained at enor-  
mous annual cost.

A NEW START.

Then, demonstrating how Spain, relieved  
of the burden of keeping her armies in  
these distant points, could devote her  
money and her strength to home uses,  
he went on to point out how the country  
and the country might become, in-  
stead of spreading upon points so far  
distant that they could be of no value  
to the highly-prized home population  
the nation, by devoting its money to home  
improvement, could spread upon the con-  
tinent and become, like Russia, immense  
in territory and immeasurably strong.

With the bitter experience of the past  
ten years of war fresh in their minds,  
the Queen and her council could not  
but be impressed with the logic of this  
argument, and immediately the am-  
bitious plans for the rebuilding of Spain's  
navy were abandoned and negotiations  
which had been begun by De Lome with  
foreign Powers for the purchase of ready-  
built warships were temporarily abandoned.

To secure a standing army, however,  
which is a necessary adjunct to any  
country in time of peace as in time of  
war, it was thought best to make mili-  
tary service compulsory so that, if there  
were need upon the continent, a suffi-  
cient force of soldiers could be called  
out at any time for every possible de-  
fence which the boundary of Spain could  
desire.

These plans met the approval of the  
financiers of Europe, and such  
good and speedy results that Spain was  
able to secure its entire loan for the de-  
frayment of expenses incurred in the war  
from one house and in sufficient im-  
mediate sums to meet all demands as they  
were presented, thus enabling the grand  
old nation, inevitably dear to Americans  
because the first American of them all  
came from Spain, to maintain the na-  
tional credit and honor dearer to her  
than any other possession.

As this became known throughout Eu-  
rope, Spanish noblemen again opened  
their front doors, and last winter there  
were again the stately entertainments  
which have made Lisbon and Madrid  
famous.

State receptions were given in the  
Palace and the young King, gay in his  
robes of state and wearing the crown  
jewels upon his narrow little chest, re-  
sponded to the guests with his mother, who  
poor lady, pale and sad, bore herself with  
a quiet dignity which touched the hearts  
of all. When Christina of Austria, Queen  
Regent of Spain, makes her reckoning  
of the gains she has made there were  
for fifty millions of lost territory and  
a whole bartered navy, but the King is  
too little as yet to realize the enormity  
of this, though his mother feels it keenly.

GOOD TIMES AGAIN.

Bull fights, which are to us unspeakably  
horrible, were resumed, and Spain en-  
joyed herself at her national game, which  
seems to Spanish blood to be a sacred  
endurable thing. The foot-ball games of  
countries that pride themselves upon  
civilization more modern. Carriages rolled  
once more through the streets, and the  
gay tinkling music, so characteristic of  
Spain, was heard again, and there were  
glimpses of floating mantillas, while in  
the poorer quarters the garb of the poor  
was resumed, unsmothered by the poverty  
of war times.

Gradually Spain became herself again;  
Spain, to be sure, without her Hamlet,  
for her colonies were her central figures,  
but stronger and better than when she  
carried the crazy adjectives of war!

To-day, according to latest statistics,  
Spain is stronger than she has been for  
years, and happier. At peace with  
herself, she flourishes in agriculture; at  
peace with the world, she is increasing  
her commerce. Quoting from the report of  
the Spanish statesman, Spain stands to-  
day occupying an enviable place among  
nations. With little to maintain and  
much to win, she is happier far, and her  
people are richer, than when she was  
striving after the impossible of keep-  
ing her unsatisfactory keeping of peace  
in her savage islands.

For the first time in forty years Spain  
is sending out, from her manufacturing  
the Spanish lace, from her secret  
industry, a surplus of goods, and she is  
exporting them; her tapestries are  
engaged past the capacity of her  
looms; she is selling, along with Brus-  
sels and France, those products which  
were long ago the staple of her wealth,  
but which have been crippled the past  
years, from national calamity.

Spain's army, too, is growing. Her  
volunteers have been formed into com-  
panies which are being drilled by a  
formidable army, sufficient to  
maintain peace within her own domain  
and for the dignity of the nation. As  
to the navy, it is growing, not into a  
formidable war fleet, perhaps, but into  
a nucleus for a war fleet later on, if  
she should care for one.

The credit of the Bank of Spain is  
restored with the people, and by a care-  
fully prepared system of financial support  
it has spread its branches to all the  
towns of Spain, so that its sources of  
business and revenue are much greater  
than ever before.

Spain's agriculture is also increased  
and its domestic products were never  
so fine. The south of Spain vintage of  
the past year is expected to equal that  
of the choicest wine years.

With such a report as this, Spain is  
encouraged to go on to great prosper-  
ity. For from being crushed by the defeat  
of a year ago, she has risen from its  
ashes and is building herself, not as  
proudly as before, perhaps, but more per-  
manently, because more completely.

THE WAY IT HAPPENED.

To this day Mrs. Newcome has no idea  
why she was immediately received into  
New York society. "I had always heard,"  
she said, "that New York people were in-  
different to strangers, and that it was  
next to impossible for a stranger to get  
into the 'swim.' And yet, here I was, a  
newcomer, and I had been so long in  
the 'swim.' To my great surprise the  
nicest people called on me at once, and  
I feel now as if I had lived here for  
years."

The friend to whom she was speaking  
smiled sympathetically, but did not be-  
tray her inward amusement, for she, too,  
had been one of those early callers, and  
her visit happened in this wise: It seems  
that the owner of the house, which Mrs.  
Newcome had taken was an extremely  
popular woman, who suddenly decided to  
go to Europe for the winter and leased  
her house through an agent. As she  
made her decision in early autumn, when  
the weather was scattered in various di-  
rections, hardly any one knew of her de-  
parture, and when her friends returned to  
town they called as usual. Cards now-  
days have become such a matter of form  
that, practically, people are at home dur-  
ing the calling hours. Footmen have ac-  
quired a habit of simply handing their mis-  
tress' card to the servant at the door,  
without mentioning names. So when Mrs.  
Newcome's card was handed to the door-  
keeper, one of the smart matrons left cards  
on the table, and Mrs. Newcome thought  
society was kind! When she returned the  
visits those who discovered the mis-  
take, but in Spain as "the true," was in  
waiting; De Lome, always faithful to  
Spain, had money; Sagasta, too, was  
there in his prime. With her tried coun-  
cillors the future there was so much to  
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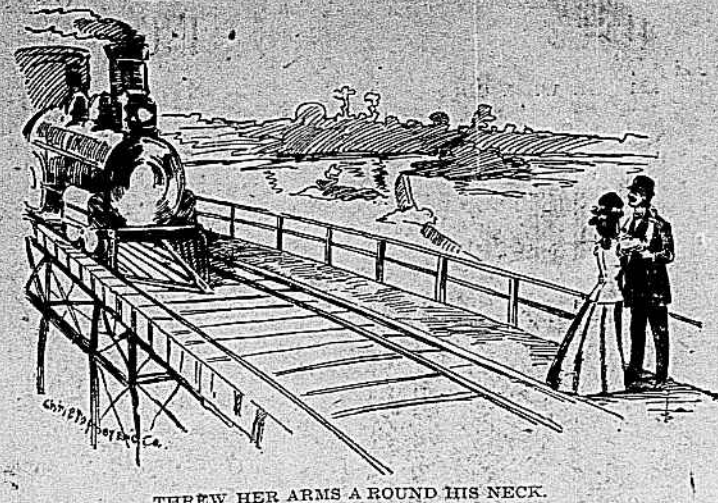
What to Look for.

"There's a red-headed girl," whispered  
Giles to me.

"Now look for a white horseless car-  
riage," added Sterlingworth—Harp-  
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THREW HER ARMS AROUND HIS NECK.

REQUIRES NERVE  
TO CROSS BRIDGE

Belt Line Structure Is High Above  
the River.

SHE GRASPED HER ESCORT.

When Train Came Along Young Lady  
Threw Both Arms Around the  
Neck of Her Lover  
and Was Saved.

The most fashionable walk about Rich-  
mond on Sunday afternoon is the route  
leading to the "belt-line" bridge, about  
two miles west of the city.

Who goes there? Fair hundreds  
of people take this trip. Some go to  
Forest Hill in the street cars. There are  
two routes by which they can reach  
the bridge. One is through the forest and  
the other along the Southern railway.

If you should decide to walk through  
the woods there will be two or three  
steep hills to climb, but the beauty of  
the scenery will repay you for physical  
exertion.

The railroad route is decidedly the  
more attractive. Three or four granite  
quarries will be passed, and the scenery  
along the river must be seen to be fully  
appreciated. You will meet along the  
railway scores of people, who have cross-  
ed the bridge from the north side, and  
are on their way to Forest Hill, to take  
the street cars for Richmond.

IT REQUIRES NERVE.

The crossing of the bridge is the feat-  
ure to be nervous; if you are inclined to  
become "dizzy" when looking down-  
ward, or if you feel that you cannot  
walk a plank twelve inches wide, don't  
take the trip. On the other hand, the  
view of the great stone quarries and the  
indescribable natural scenery that  
loose his nerve on the bridge. Able-  
bodied men have, in crossing this struc-  
ture, utterly collapsed.

It is a fearful thing when a man's legs  
refuse to carry him along, and he has  
to humiliate himself by calling on friends  
to assist him in the walk. But this thing  
has frequently occurred on the belt-line  
bridge, and some very prominent citizens,  
too, have been led along as children.

WHEN THE TRAIN COMES ALONG.

The bridge is about half a mile long  
and is 105 feet high. Between the car  
tracks and the plank on which the pe-  
destrians cross is a very narrow space.  
A wooden railing, waist high, and fast  
decaying, is on the outer edge of the  
side of the structure where the people  
walk. To enjoy the real sensation of  
crossing the bridge, one must be about mid-  
way of this structure when a freight  
train comes along.

There is really no danger, provided you  
keep cool. The engine and coaches will  
miss you by about a foot, provided you  
lean close upon the unsafe railing, and  
take chances of falling backward into  
the river.

On a lovely Sunday not long ago a  
young gentleman and a young lady were  
crossing the bridge from the Richmond  
side. They had reached a point near the  
center of the structure when a train ap-  
proached from the south.

"Let us run back," she said.

"Oh, there is no danger," he remarked,  
as he passed his arm about her waist.

Just as the engine rushed by the young  
lady threw both arms around her es-  
cort's neck, and gently rested her head  
upon his shoulders.

A boy standing near by remarked:  
"That's why you wanted her to stay."

One will witness many scenes of this  
character on the bridge.

If you really want to test your nerves,  
and enjoy lovely scenery and have good  
luck generally, cross the "belt-line"  
bridge.

FIELD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

America has 500 silk mills.  
Asia has 20,000 mills of cotton.  
Cotton is the staple of the world.  
Minnesota claims 20,000 unionists.  
The Philippines possess one railroad.  
Panama Canal employs 3,000 laborers.  
New York State has 25,000 unionists.  
Laborers in Porto Rico get 3 cents per  
hour.

Silk culture employs 80,000 families in  
Hungary.

North Carolina has 3,000 cotton opera-  
tives.

Caracal is almost the only fuel used  
in Havana.

Mineola, Ind., has a Labor ticket for  
Common Council, composed of unionists.  
Toledo food carriers are paid 10 cents  
per hour for carrying bricks and 25 cents  
for mortar.

Initiation fee for membership in Brook-  
lyn unions of Carpenters and Joiners  
has been raised to \$2. It was \$5.

Pittsburg bricklayers have settled their  
scale for an eight-hour day, effective  
May 1st at the present day wage of  
\$15, which now rules for the nine-hour  
day.

San Francisco parties are having built  
at Seattle, Wash., a raft of logs which,  
when completed, will be 625 feet long and  
contain 14,000,000 feet of lumber, to be  
towed to Japan.

Seventy-seven labor organizations have  
thus far sent delegates to the joint  
conference that is to be held for the New  
York trades procession and eight-hour  
demonstration on Saturday evening, April  
28th.

A wage scale of \$3 for a day's work of  
eight hours has been recently adopted  
by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners' Union, and four big firms of con-  
tractors have already agreed to pay the  
increased scale.

St. Paul and Minneapolis Marble and  
Tile Layers' Union voted on a scale of  
pay to be 37 1/2 cents per hour, and nine  
hours work for the layers, and 71 1/2 cents  
per hour and nine hours work for marble  
setters.

When ladies go to buy a dress in Japan  
they first tell the storekeeper their age, and  
if they are married or not, because there  
are special designs for the single and  
double relations of life as well as for  
ages.

Anderson (Ind.) unionists have under  
consideration the question of establishing  
"hospital days." The proposition is to have  
the Central Labor Union get a day

New Spring  
Footwear.

Never before have we been so com-  
pletely ready with all the newest things  
for Easter Shoes.

This cut represents a special line of  
genuine Hand-welt Oxfords, kid or pat-  
ent tip made of finest Vici-Kid.

A to E \$2.00

Coin or Bull-dog Toe, others say \$3  
for no better,  
Opera Slippers, A to E, 1 to 3 straps,  
patent leathers too,

\$1.00 to \$1.50.

Three Specials in Ladies' Shoes.  
1st. Genuine Patent Leather, Cloth  
Top, A to D, 1 to 7,

\$2.00

2nd. Warranted Patent Leather—Kid,  
Oxfords and Boots.

\$3.00.

3d. Patent Tip, Cloth Top, Laced  
\$2.50 shoe, C, D, E, 1 to 7, Guaranteed.

\$1.69.

Boys' and Girls' Tan Shoes 75c to  
\$1.50.

Red Shoes, 50c 2 to 5, 5 to 8.  
Spring. Special Price,  
75c.

Men's \$3 Hand-Welt, Patent, Calf  
and Vici-Kid. A to E. All shapes.

FREE for the asking, a beautiful EASTER  
Souvenir for the children.

HOFHEIMER'S  
Economy

311 East Broad, 834 East Main,  
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Extra Store for Men's Shoes.

BUSY BRAINS  
OF INVENTORS

an instrument for measuring the resist-  
ance, which varies when coming in con-  
tact with metals.

To extract juice from lemons and  
oranges and free the liquid from the  
pulp a new glass utensil has a pyramid  
set in the centre of a flat base, the lat-  
ter resting on a tumbler and the former  
it is a twisting contrivance, with perfora-  
tions to strain the juice into the glass.

Phonograph records can be rapidly re-  
produced by a new process, by which  
the original record is coated with a metal  
deposited in an electrolytic bath, the  
coating being thereafter used as a matrix  
for the formation of any number of  
wax records.

In a newly-designed door-bell a flat  
strip of metal is twisted into spiral  
shape and inserted between the push-  
button and the bell mechanism, passing  
through a slot in the door, which gives  
it a twisting motion when pushed in by  
the button, rotating the chapper inside  
the bell.

To protect pines from the action of  
water, a Boston man has patented a  
coating to cover the part exposed, hav-  
ing a plurality of nails driven into the  
post, with the heads exposed to support  
a covering of asphalt or other plastic  
protective material.

The head of a golf club is changed to  
suit a player by the use of a new method  
of adjustment, having the interior of  
the head hollowed out to contain a screw  
which is mounted on a rod and provided  
with an adjusting screw to lock it in  
the desired position.

A combined ink well and reservoir has  
been patented by an Ohio man, the  
well being of small size and connected  
by a tube with a reservoir in the stand,  
the ink from which is forced into the  
well by squeezing an air bulb and in-  
creasing the pressure inside the reser-  
voir.

A California woman has patented an  
improved trunk, which will prevent this  
crushing of clothing placed in the trunk,  
the well being of small size and connected  
by a tube with a reservoir in the stand,  
the ink from which is forced into the  
well by squeezing an air bulb and in-  
creasing the pressure inside the reser-  
voir.

The dishes ordered on a bill of fare are  
easily indicated by an improved menu  
card, which has a pivoted arrow set op-  
posite each item in the card, the dishes  
being ordered by turning the arrow  
opposite the ones wanted and giving the  
card to the waiter.

A German inventor has patented an  
acetylene motor for cycles, having a gen-  
erating chamber and reservoir for the  
storage of acetylene gas, which feeds a small  
high-speed motor, the latter compressing  
air to supply the propelling motor, which  
runs more slowly.

Carpenters will appreciate a new com-  
bined saw and square, the saw blade  
being straight, with a straight edge piv-  
oted on the handle and carrying a gradu-  
ated arc, which can be set at any de-  
sired angle with the back of the saw  
blade.

A Pennsylvania woman has patented a  
machine for shaving, comprising a roller  
which is bound a strip of paper or cloth,  
having an abrasion surface, with a belt  
to support the roller to the driving-wheel  
of a sewing machine or other propelling  
device to rapidly revolve the roller over  
the face.

To wind up a fishline rapidly and easi-  
ly on a reel a new apparatus has a  
spiral grooved rod mounted inside the  
end of the pole, to be revolved by slid-  
ing a grip on the outside, the rod being  
geared to a shaft connecting with the  
reel.

A Pennsylvania woman has invented a  
device for clearing flies from a room,  
comprising a V-shaped barrier to be ar-  
ranged upon the inner face of a pane of  
glass, with the point of the V at the  
top and in line with an opening in the  
glass, through which the flies crawl out.

A Florida man has designed a toy bat-  
tle-ship, having its decks, masts, turrets,  
davy's and other fixtures loosely mount-  
ed, with a receptacle underneath the  
decks to receive an explosive, to be dis-  
charged and represent the blowing up  
of the vessel.

Buried treasures and metallic minerals  
can be easily located by a Chicago man's  
invention, which utilizes the electric cur-  
rent to establish an alternating "dipole"  
through a definite section of earth, with